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White made a few characteristic remarks. He said that when he looked over the programme, before the exercises, and saw what a vast amount of oratorical meat the audience would be called upon to digest; and when he had reflected, while waiting for the speaker, upon the other kinds of meat waiting for the audience, he concluded that the man who should get up and make a speech at this time had no feeling for his fellow-man. Therefore he and Mr. Fitzgerald had decided to make no speeches. [Laughter.]

As neither of them, he said, had made any arrangements with the Los Angeles newspapers for printing in advance their extemporaneous remarks, it would not disappoint them [laughter], and he felt sure the audience would be grateful. [Laughter and applause.]

After repeated calls Mr. Fitzgerald said that, under the circumstances, if he made a speech it would be bad faith toward Mr. White, with whom he had made a cast-iron agreement, and, thanking the audience, also retired.

THE CEREMONY of laying the corner-stone of the building then took place under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, and was very beautiful and impressive. The officers of the Grand Lodge occupied the platform prepared for them, also the various officers, the Masonic choir and musicians, and the various articles of the center of the platform, surrounded by the grand officers and officers-bearers of the Grand Lodge. Upon a table before them were placed the holy writings, the book of constitutions, the golden vessel containing corn, the two silver vessels containing wine and oil, the three large lights, the five orders of architecture, the working tools of the architect, and the basket containing the various articles to be placed in the corner-stone. The ceremony was conducted by Grand Master H. S. Orme, and the audience seemed very much interested in it.

Within the basket were placed quite a number of articles, among them being the following: The seal of the Grand Lodge, copies of the Los Angeles Times and other city papers, copies of the Whittier Pointer, a copy of the California Nationalist, a copy of the bill authorizing the creation of the Reform School, lists of the officers of the Grand Lodge, of the orators of the day and other notables present; also a copy of the Masonic programme for the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

A HUNGRY CROWD. After the exercises had concluded, there was a general movement toward the dining-hall, which had been located in the barn. Here tables had been spread and the guests were served as rapidly as possible. The tables presented a handsome appearance with their decorations, before the doors were opened. The hour was so late when dinner was served that the crowd was unable to be attended to, and many were unable to gain an entrance. It was expected that the exercises would be finished much earlier than they were. But the trains were running all the afternoon, and many did not wait to secure any of the good things so generously supplied by the citizens of Whittier.

There was a short review of the troops of the Seventh and Ninth regiments, which were present, and they were much complimented on their fine appearance. After this, the day's programme was virtually at an end, and the spectators dispersed to their homes.

NOTES. The "Star Spangled Banner" was very prettily sung by the Whittier chorus of young girls.

Bishop H. A. Neesley of Maine, who was to have delivered the opening prayer, was unavoidably absent.

The lateness of the hour prevented the review of the military as arranged. The ladies of the Whittier went to much trouble to provide the banquet for the guests.

CHARGED WITH SEDUCTION.

J. S. Redona to Answer a Serious Complaint.

Late yesterday afternoon a young Mexican named J. S. Redona was arrested by Deputy Constable Cass Cline on a warrant charging him with seduction. The complaint was sworn out by Maria Robles, a pretty 17-year-old Spanish girl, who has been living with Manuela Valencia, at No. 154 Upper Main street. She alleges that she was seduced on the 15th of time, by Redona, under promise of marriage, and when she found out that she was in a delicate condition she acquainted Redona with the fact, and begged him to fulfill his promise. Instead of doing this, she says that he told her to go to a certain doctor and procure drugs to cause an abortion. This she refused to do, when Redona refused to marry her, and intimated that she might look out for herself.

Redona was taken before Justice Savage, when his examination was set for the 23rd inst., at 9:30 o'clock, with bail fixed at \$800, which was given, with R. F. del Valle and C. C. Carpenter as sureties.

Couldn't Be Honest.

Hazen Johnson, who was convicted of embezzling a bicycle some time ago and sentenced to a term of six months in the County Jail and to pay a fine of \$100, has got himself into further trouble. He was assigned the task of keeping the books at the jail, that being a light and comparatively pleasant job, until a few days ago, when he was caught embezzling small sums of money taken from the prisoners. Then Jailer Darcy sent him out to work with the chain gang. A letter from the boy's father in Canada states that the parents are nearly broken hearted over the affair, and, at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, they will send money to pay his fine and take him home.

The Grocers.

Mr. Harding, one of Raymond & Whitcomb's managers, says the New England grocers will go straight to the Raymond Hotel Saturday night, and will remain there until 10 a.m. Monday, when they will come to Los Angeles. The Committees on Reception and Entertainment are requested to meet at the Chamber of Commerce at 10 a.m. today to arrange for the entertainment of guests Monday afternoon and evening.

Needs Assistance.

It is reported that Mrs. McDonald, living at 21 Center street, is in destitute circumstances. She has two or three children to support. Her husband was injured not long ago by the caving of a bank of earth upon him, and is now in the County Hospital in a critical condition, being unconscious a good portion of the time. The wife and mother is entirely without means. The charities are inclined and the various relief societies would do well to look kindly into the matter.

## NOTED HOUSE LEADERS.

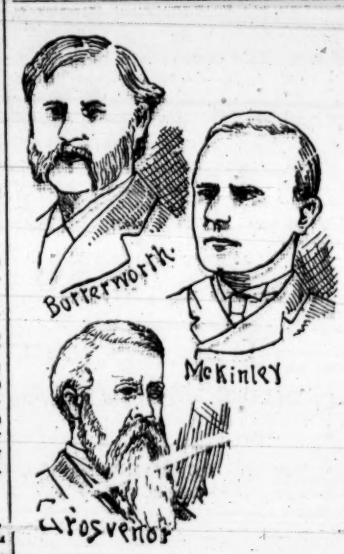
### HOW REPRESENTATIVES LOOK, ACT AND TALK.

Ex-Speaker Carlisle and His Unassuming Greatness—How the Silver-tongued Breckinridge Talks His Speeches into the Graphophone—McCreary of Kentucky and Sam Cox's Long Speech.

[COPYRIGHTED, 1890.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The present Congressional session is going to be one of fighting from the word go. Both Democrats and Republicans have dipped their tongues in oil of vitriol, and the acrimonious remarks of the past week are but the beginning of a poisonous stream of eloquence which will burn not only the hearts of their opponents, but which will stir the souls of both parties throughout the country.

The men are ripe for the occasion. There have never been more noted leaders in both houses of Congress than there are now, and the House has a dozen brainy statesmen who are ready for the fray and are glad that it is on. I took a look at John F.



Carlisle today. He looks almost as young as he did when he was elected Speaker, six years ago. His shoulders have become slightly stooped, it is true, and the bald spot on his crown has widened, but his blue eyes are full of fire, and the iron of his blood has been weakened by his unremitting industry. Carlisle is one of the hardest workers in public life. He leaves his accomplished Juno-like wife to keep up the society and of his Washington life, and he delves in figures and facts as though he were a young lawyer of 20, with his reputation to make. John G. Carlisle is six feet tall. Of slender form, he has a strong, rough, honest face. His forehead is high and broad, his complexion is sallow, his eyes light gray and his cheeks are thin. He dresses in statesman's black, wears a double-breasted frock, and ties with his own hands a black string necktie. He is a man of few words, but he is a man of few facts and statistics. He remembers everything that he has ever read, and he seems to have read everything. He makes no fuss in his speaking, does not talk to the galleries, and is the most unassuming man in Washington.

I rode down with him from the Capitol one day in a street car, and when we had reached the avenue a young negro girl entered the car. There was no seat for her, and she grasped the strap, as she looked up and down the benches on both sides. I was surprised to see Speaker Carlisle—for he was then Speaker of the House—half rise to give her his place. A moment later he saw that he could make room for her beside him, and he crowded the rest of us up against the end and motioned her to sit down. His treatment of every one else is on the same democratic basis. His latching is out to everybody, and any one who wants to see him can see him at any time. He lives very nicely here at Washington, and his brick house on K street is one of the most attractive ones of the Capital. He is fortunate in having a wife who knows how to take care of him, and Mrs. Carlisle watches over his health as carefully as though he were her son instead of her husband.

Carlisle is the embodiment of the free trade idea, and the same may be said of W. C. P. Breckinridge, who, in connection with McCreary, makes the Kentucky delegation one of the strongest from the South. Breckinridge is known as the silver-tongued orator in his own State. He is an eloquent speaker, is a man of fine culture, and his delights in well-rounded sentences. He was a third as much as much as Carlisle, though he is not as tall, and he is one of the fine-looking men of the House. His hair is frosted silver, his beard is as white as newly-slaked lime, and his cheeks are as rosy as the rising moon. He is a noted lawyer, and was a professor in the University of Louisville before he came to Congress. Many of his speeches are extemporaneous ones, and he has shown himself to be a good all-round fighter. He is as good a fellow as he is a statesman, and he lives in a very nice brick house here, about two miles from the Capitol, on Sixteenth street, in the shadow of ex-Senator Henderson's hundred-thousand dollar brown stone chateau. Mr. Breckinridge has a curious way of preparing his speeches. He dictates the matter to the graphophone and then has the cylinders written out in type-writing. He did for a long time dictate his mail directly to the type-writer, and he is one of the men who can get through a great deal of work in a very short time.

Representative Breckinridge's cousin, Breckinridge of Arkansas, is also prominent in the Democratic party. He is the son of John C. Breckinridge, and he moves about the House looking as though he wanted to fight and was ready to take up one at a moment's notice. He is a lean little anatomy, with a sallow face and a heavy jaw. He possesses considerable ability and has shown himself an able speaker.

McCreary of Kentucky is also a good speaker, though he has not as yet shown himself to possess the eloquence of Breckinridge or the facts of Carlisle. He is a straight, well-padded, brunet, of medium height, with a pair of eyes as black as oiled jet, with a broad, full forehead and with raven black hair. He dresses well, is perfectly at home upon the floor, and his speeches show him to be something of a student. He is 52 years old, is a

practicing lawyer and was Speaker of the Kentucky House and a member of the State before he was elected to Congress. He is a long speaker, but his speeches are of by no means the length as that which he accused the late Sam Cox of making. McCreary says that when he left college twenty years ago he made a visit to New York, and in passing through Washington he spent a few moments in the House gallery. He saw a little man standing in the middle of the floor and pounding the air very vigorously, while he kept the House in a storm of laughter. He asked who this was and was told that it was Sam Cox. He was not able to wait for the end of the speech, and he went to New York and then back to Kentucky, where he was elected to Washington when he was elected to Congress, and through some troubles in his family he was not able to get to the House on the first day of the session. When he did enter it he saw the same little man standing in the same place and pounding the air in the same way. It was Sam Cox rounding upon the last speeches of his three decades of Federal legislation. McCreary, in talking to Cox about the matter, said that he liked the beginning of the speech and he very much admired the end of it, and that it would be his lifelong regret that he had never heard the middle of it.

Ohio compares with Kentucky in this Congress as to the number of its able representatives. The able Ohioans, however, are Republicans. Ben Butlerworth, Maj. McKinley and Charles Grosvenor size up well with Carlisle, Breckinridge and McCreary. McKinley is the embodiment of the protective tariff idea. He is an able speaker, and this side of the tariff has been his study for years. He is careful in the preparation of his speeches, does not believe in speaking unless he has something to say, and makes a hit nearly every time. McCreary is a good politician and he might almost be called a statesman. His act at Chicago in stating that he was a friend of John Sherman's and that he wanted no one among his friends to vote for him as a Presidential candidate, was an heroic one, and it added to his fame. He may yet be President of the United States, and if so, he will make an eminently respectable President. He is cautious and conservative, full of dignity, and he has the bearing of a great man. He never makes a mistake, and he has the sense to keep his mouth shut at the right time. He comes from the central part of Ohio, is well-to-do, and, though he is not a money-maker, his income is by no means small. He made one of the ablest of the Republican speeches in last week's quarrel, and he may be called the Republican leader on the floor.

One of the best fighters in Congress, and the man who is always ready to throw off his coat and jump into the mud, is Ben Butlerworth. He is a bluff, good-natured fellow, who reminds one of a jolly sea captain, always ready to sing a song, tell a story or knock down the man who insults him. Butlerworth always calls a spade a spade, and if he has a personality to utter he does not hesitate to let it fly. He has none of the Quaker instincts of his father and mother, who were noted abolitionists, and who were members of the Society of Friends. During Ben's first political campaign he was as much of a fighter as he is



Streckinridge and his Graphophone.

now, and his father saw it to give him a bit of advice, which he did in writing, and as follows:

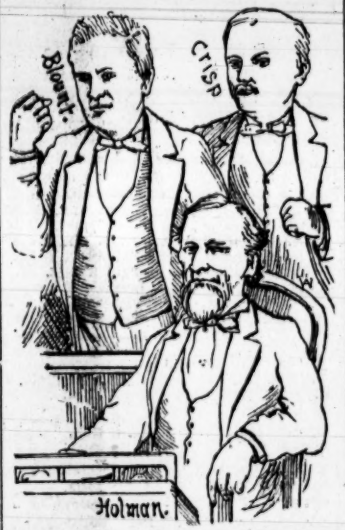
My Dear Benny: My mother and myself have thought well to give thee some advice, touching the conduct of thy career. We desire to say to thee that we deem it better for thee to deal severely with bad principles and bad practices, than to deal severely with bad men now living, whom might be angered and do thee harm. Very affectionately. (Signed) Thy Father.

At latest accounts, however, Butlerworth has not taken this advice. He is a brave man as well as an eloquent one, and the fear of harm from the men on the other side of the House does not affect his speeches. He is one of the fastest talkers in the House, and he rattles out the dictionary at the rate of two hundred words a minute when he grows excited. When he talks he talks all over, and there is not an atom in the 200 pounds which make up his anatomy which does not move when he takes the floor. He is as good an after-dinner talker as he is a political debater, and there is no man in Congress who can sing

I'm a dandy copper of the Broadway squad

as well as Ben Butlerworth of Ohio. I have myself heard him sing this song ten times according to the number of notches cut into a stick, and every time that the Gridiron Club meets, and Butlerworth is invited, which is nearly always, he is made to sing. He lives very nicely here at Washington, owns a house worth about ten thousand dollars, and has a pleasant family. He is, I am told, tired of his fellow statesmen, of more than ordinary legal ability, he is anxious to leave Congress and go back to the law, where he can make money, as well as reputation.

and jumps to his feet now and then when he has better remain in his chair. He is, however, always ready to say something, and he very often says it very well. He ranked as one of the redheads of the House when he first came here about four years ago, and though his hair is now white his heart action is good and his joints are well oiled. He is only 57 years of age, and he was born in Connecticut in 1833. His father carried him out to Ohio as a squawking baby, and he was rocked in a sugar trough instead of a cradle. He went to school in a log schoolhouse, did his first reading by the light of an old-fashioned log fire and pounded away until he has gotten an extraordinary amount of facts stored in the gray matter of his brain under that snow-white that of a very hair. He has been a soldier, a Speaker of the Ohio Legislature, and dividers odd other things before he became a Congressman, and he now has the seat of Silver Dollar Warner. W. S. Holman is another Democratic leader. His long experience in Congress and his knowledge of the ins and outs of Congressional appropriations, added to a remarkable amount of a certain kind of ability, make him one of the ablest men on the floor. He knows just when to object and how to elog legislation upon any measure that he disapproves of. Holman is a curious-looking man. Nature made him when she was in her roughest mood, and you will not find a more grotesque specimen of his anatomy. He looks as though he was carved out with a square



and a draw shave. His body is all angles, and his tongue is the most angular of the whole. When he speaks his voice sounds like a buzzsaw which has struck a knot, and he cuts the air in geometrical figures. His beard is as rough as the rest of his face, and his hair looks as though his head was covered with cow-ticks. He is an unusual body, and is very fond of chewing tobacco. When he is not speaking, he chews, and his jaws, in one way or the other, are kept in perpetual motion. For all his roughness, however, he has one of the kindest of hearts, and he is very popular both here and at home. He lives at Aurora, Ind., very near where he was born 68 years ago. He has a fine farm there, and he is worth, I am told, in the neighborhood of two hundred thousand dollars. He lives here at a hotel, and he has had 22 years paid rent and board in Washington.

There are scores of other leaders in the House of Representatives, many of whom are able, and several of whom have won their spurs in debate. Julius Caesar Burrows of Michigan is a fine speaker, with some spread-eagleism about him. Boutelle is a good speaker, and his voice is as strong as that of the bull of Bashan. Henry Cabot Lodge has both gall and brain, and Payson of Illinois makes many a good speech. McComas of Maryland is a good talker, and John Ditzell of Pennsylvania has shown himself to be a man of ability. Bouton of Georgia is another spread-eagle speaker, and Crisp, the baldheaded, gets there every time. He does not make many mistakes like that he made while he was in Georgia during the Cleveland administration and some malicious reporter telegraphed that a baby had been born in the White House. Crisp thought the report was true, and he made an after-dinner speech in which he said that the news had come to him "that in the house of our fathers a child is born. Let us all unite," said he, "in the hope that the mother and baby are well." His speech was telegraphed over the country, and when he heard that the report was a false one he grasped at his crown with an air as frantic as though it had been covered with hair and he would tear it in his dismay.

Mr. Crisp has during the past week jumped away to the front as the House leader. The prospect is that he will take the honors from Mr. Carlisle. He is very ready in debate, has a strong, full voice, and he is not afraid of anything. He is nearly as big as Reed in size, was 45 years old last month, and is in perfect health. He is, I am told, the son of an actor, was born in England, has been in the Confederate army and was a judge before he was elected to Congress. He is a well educated man, and is a gentleman and a scholar. He possesses to a marked degree the qualities of leadership, does not lose his head when on the floor, and his command of the Democratic forces is increasing in power every day.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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It is superior to Capsule, Catheter, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.  
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—AND TO—  
**Cleanse the System Effectually,**  
PURE BLOOD,  
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HEALTH AND STRENGTH  
Naturally found. Every one is using it and all are delighted with it. Ask your druggist for SYRUP OF FIGS. Manufactured only by the  
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**Discount Sale!**  
Will continue but a few days longer, and if you want a good Overcoat now is your time to buy it. You can save  
**TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT**  
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Or, if you want a suit of Fine Clothing or a supply of good, staple Furnishing Goods, buy now while you can get  
**10 Per Cent. Discount**  
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Will continue but a few days longer, and if you want a good Overcoat now is your time to buy it. You can save  
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## The Times

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Vice-Presidents.  
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Vol. XVII, No. 72

## THE ANNUAL TRADE NUMBER.

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To Sportsmen.  
We have a few only of the premium shot guns. They will be sold each for \$10.00, with the WEEKLY MIRROR one year, for \$15. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

The Americans who sell their properties to English syndicates are required not only to retain a third interest, but to bind themselves for five years to continue the management of the property sold.

The sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed upon the young scion of the house of Orleans will afford him ample time to cool his fevered brain and to realize that France is not at present aching for a return of the monarchy. The young man's unbecoming about his duty to his country, desire to serve in the army, and so forth, seems to have fallen very flat.

HENRY JAMES LAMBERT of Plattsburgh, Neb., is the name of a young Englishman who has written to Atlanta for the purpose of securing a full-blooded negro for a bride. His purpose is to solve the race problem, and he thinks miscegenation will do it by absorbing and extinguishing the colored race. Henry is ambitious. He can, surely, extinguish the colored race, unaided and alone. It is too big a contract, Henry.

The Orange County Supervisors have got that county into a nice mess, from which it may cost a large amount of money to disentangle it. The printing of the delinquent tax list was given, under a general contract, to a shabby newspaper concern of Santa Ana, known as the Free Press. That paper printed the list one day late, a delay which the lawyers say will invalidate the tax. It is also said that it will cost \$100,000 to make good the blunder. The Southern California Editorial Association has appointed a committee to investigate the affair. The Supervisors of Orange county should have known better than to give such an important job to so irresponsible an outfit.

PRIVATE entertainments among American millionaires are becoming more and more costly, each plutocrat apparently striving to outstrip all his co-capitalists. A New York couple last week gave a dinner and dance on the occasion of their going out of town for a few months. The little affair, we are told, cost \$50,000. Such displays of luxury as this recall the days of the Roman Empire—not its best days, but the days when it was hastening toward its final fall. We have left the simplicity of the early days of the Republic far behind. We have, it is true, no aristocracy, but we have what is no better—a plutocracy, whose only claim to recognition is the ownership of millions. The tendency of the present age is to march toward the worship of wealth. Suppose we try to get up a revival of interest in talent, truth and manhood.

## THE APACHES.

This movement to return Geronimo and his band of out-thrives to the Indian Territory, which they could easily find their way back to their old haunts, to pillage, ravish and murder, has naturally aroused a very emphatic protest from all who are interested, and strong criticism from all who are acquainted with the facts of the case.

Almost every community on the Pacific Coast can furnish examples of men who have been witnesses of the results of Geronimo's fiendish cruelty, and have suffered thereby. George W. Parsons of this city is one of these. He lost a score of friends, and all the property he possessed, during Geronimo's last raid, and was himself several times reported dead. He naturally has little sympathy with a movement to return the murderous savages to within easy reach of the scene of their former atrocities. Mr. Parsons furnishes some facts in relation to Geronimo's past career, which are interesting at the present moment, when the miscreant is trying to get back by the psalm-singing route.

In April, 1887, Geronimo, after a bloody raid, was arrested by the Indian police under John P. Clum, one of the best Indian agents the San Carlos reservation ever saw, and who is now more peacefully and profitably employed in conducting the San Bernardino county exhibition in New York city. Geronimo, without trial or punishment by the authorities to whom he was transferred by Agent Clum, was released, and four or five months later was released and raised for one and a half years, after which pleasant trip he surrendered as prisoner of war, to be once more turned loose in order to prepare for his next campaign, this time operating mostly in Old Mexico, and so successfully as to be able to dictate terms to Gen. Crook in the Sierra Madre, when the "Gray Fox" was caught by the wily Geronimo and all of his old women and superannuated bucks turned over to Crook, after which the gang of cut-throats raided the country to their heart's content, until too tightly pressed by the Mexican forces, when they recrossed the line with their stolen stock and passed immediately under the patronage and protection of the United States army.

It seems hardly possible that this red-handed assassin should be again turned loose, but such is the fact; and he then made preparations so openly and boldly for another raid that there could be no possible excuse for those in power not to arrest, disarm and imprison himself and followers. This was not done, and those same authorities, so derelict in their duty, are certainly morally responsible for every death since 1877. Gen. Crook is reported to have said, referring to the numbers of settlers: "Killing the Indians could not bring the dead to life!" What wonder that he is criticized by those whose friends had been slain.

Arizonans were considered in the light of outlaws and desperadoes in their efforts to do what belongs to the Government to do for them. On October 1, 1885, Geronimo outgeneraled Crook a second time, in the mountains near Tombstone, Mr. Parsons's home at that time, by misleading his troops and throwing them upon wrong trails through the agency of his pet Apache scouts, to say nothing of his visit to the reservation just before this time, when he secured his women, and regained the mountains without any trouble. Gen. Crook's pet idea was to fight Apache with Apache, which accounts in a great degree for his inability to do anything. The policy was to place about twenty-five San Carlos reservation Apaches at each of the several army posts for use as scouts, keep them a few months, until they are thoroughly familiar with our methods and practices, they meanwhile having abundance of opportunity to steal and cache guns and ammunition, and then to replace these Indians by others. This certainly was all wrong, as these scouts were often hostiles later on, helped in the matter by the Government itself. As fighting men they proved a failure, and it is against reason and instinct to suppose that these Indians would slaughter their own flesh and blood. The few exceptions that prove the rule. Many instances have occurred of assistance rendered by the scouts to their friends, the hostiles, notably in the case of Chitto, the miserable assassin about whom so much sentimentality gathers of late, who murdered the McCombs family, and was leader of the scouts on the Gila River on several occasions when he assisted the hostiles to escape. One night in Mr. Parsons's experience at Fort Huachuca, the entire command had to be called out to guard the Indian scouts, who had heard rumors of an outbreak at the reservation and had to be prevented by force from going on the warpath. Why did not Gen. Crook employ the hereditary enemies of the Apaches as scouts and fighting-men—the Pimas and Papagos had plenty of old scouts to settle? Something is wrong when hot trails are camped on and hostiles allowed within a few hundred yards of the scouts' camping-place with impunity. Why has Geronimo been repeatedly turned loose? Why permitted to retain arms year after year, and why was he permitted to leave the reservation, having openly and grossly insulted the commanding officer?

There are doubtless uglier facts than questions could the truth be known, and the Indian ring could a tale unfold. No rights of any Indian have been tampered with, no irksome duties imposed, and no trouble existed about rations; neither were any encroachments made by white men upon their lands. Gen. Crook was superseded by Gen. Miles, who inaugurated a new state of things immediately, and accomplished in six months what Gen. Crook failed to do in six years, and here is the trouble. West Point failed in Crook, and the volunteer service was the laurels in Gen. Miles, and the gallant Lawton, his able adjutant in the field.

After Gen. Crook's remarkable lack of success in subduing or pacifying the Apaches in Arizona, it might certainly have been expected that he would at least keep silence in regard to a suggestion to return them within reach of their presence. His position on this question is difficult to understand. The Apaches are the most blood-thirsty, treacherous and cruel of all tribes of North American Indians. Mercy to them is weakness, and they respect nothing but force. All attempts to deal with them on any other basis must result in failure.

## THE SLOW FREIGHT MAKES A RUSH—DISASTROUS RESULTS.

The Evening Express, with its usual self-assertive air of conscious superiority, yesterday printed the following paragraphs among the "minor happenings" at the Whittier crematorium:

"The Express is ahead in a race with the coroners by a 12 hours of its morning contemporaries. It is ever thus, etc.

The Express is enabled by time, opportunity and enterprise to present to its readers a full report of this affair 12 hours of its morning contemporaries. The evening newspaper is the great family journal of the Pacific Coast.

Let us see how the "full report" corresponds with this self-complacent boasting. The Express says:

After music by the band, the Rt. Rev. H. A. Neely, bishop of Maine, impressively invoked the blessing.

The bishop was not there. Rev. E. L. Conger of Pasadena prayed.

Again, the Express says:

Hon. Stephen M. White was introduced and delivered one of his eloquent addresses. It was appropriate, and received loud applause. He spoke without notes.

Also:

Judge W. F. Fitzgerald made a brief address. He spoke about ten minutes, and his words were listened to with the closest attention.

Both Messrs. White and Fitzgerald excused themselves, because it was late, and did not speak at length.

A double-headed description of a review of the First Brigade by Gov. Waterman occupies a third of a column. The review was not held.

One more, and we are done:

Col. B. H. Grierson, commanding the Department of Arizona, and staff was in attendance.

Col. Grierson was not there.

The Express should remember that it is sometimes as dangerous to be too soon as too late. The TIMES could have published such a "full report" as this week ago, had it desired—or a month ago, for that matter. But then, THE TIMES prefers to give the news.

## THE CEREMONY AT WHITTIER.

"Prevention is better than cure."

This is an old and very true adage. It applies to crime, among other things.

Social reformers are now-a-days directing their attention more and more to the best means of keeping youths from becoming hardened criminals, in preference to waiting until they have served their apprenticeship in crime, and then trying to reform them.

The State Reform School, of which the corner-stone was laid at Whittier yesterday, will undoubtedly be a power for good in this direction. Its managers will have the benefit of all the experience that has been accumulated by other similar institutions—experience that has led to material changes, of late years, in the method of treating erring youths.

It is a pity that the inauguration of so praiseworthy an enterprise should have been marred by some negligence and some bad taste on the part of those who had the ceremonies in charge. Thus, only a portion of those who attended succeeded in obtaining refreshments, the remainder coming home from the long trip tired, hungry, and more or less disgusted. Then, there was a decided but abortive attempt to turn the ceremony into a demonstration for Gov. Waterman—an attempt which, it may be added, fell very flat, but that was not the fault of those who originated the ill-conceived idea. The citizens of Southern California present were too intelligent and independent to be caught by any such trick; that was all.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The "Burglar" was repeated last night to a fairly good house by the Grismer-Davies Company. A change has been made in the programme for the balance of the week, according to which "The Burglar" will be given again to-night and at the matinee on Saturday. Fourteen nights of the "Burglar" will be given, and the engagement will wind up on Saturday night with "The World Against Her."

CLEVELAND'S MINSTRELS.—The sale of seats for this attraction opens this morning at the opera-house.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—The next event at this house will be the appearance of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, which will appear on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week.

A Reduction Offered.—The following communication to the Council, presented at its last session, has not been published hitherto, and is given as a matter of interest:

LOS ANGELES (Cal.), Feb. 1, 1890.

To the Honorable the Mayor and the City Council of the City of Los Angeles: GENTLEMEN: The Los Angeles Lighting Company, with a desire to assist you in your efforts to help the city, and to present financial straits, begs to state that it will rebate to the city 10 per cent. from the present price of gas on all gas used by the city in its public buildings.

Now let the other parties furnishing supplies to the city do likewise. Yours sincerely, W. B. CLINE, President.

It is stated that this reduction, if accepted, would save the city about six hundred dollars a year.

A Young Hunter's Bad Aim.

VALLEJO, Feb. 12.—Willie Moore, the 14-year-old son of Harry Moore, with two companions, went hunting this morning. All had guns, but knew nothing about them. One of the boys shot a bird and hit Mr. Moore on the thigh. The latter was not four yards away. The full charge of shot entering, shattered the thigh bone. If the boy lives he will be a cripple for life.

"California on Wheels."

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—"California on Wheels," the traveling exhibition of State products, is now at Tokyo, K. Since it left this city in November last, more than 250,000 visitors have seen the unique display. The cars will go next to Duluth and thence north into Wisconsin and Minnesota.

A Village on Fire.

ROME (N. Y.), Feb. 12, midnight.—A large fire is raging in the village of Camden, 18 miles distant. The extent is not known, and it is not possible to learn tonight.

## EDITORIAL CONVENTION.

Sandstorm on the Way Up—The Body Convenes.

SAN BERNARDINO, Feb. 11, 12:45 p.m.—[Correspondence of THE TIMES.] The overland train from Los Angeles, with members of the Editorial Association to attend its second annual convention, which meets here at 2 p.m. today, has just arrived, one hour and fifty minutes late, owing to a delay by a sandstorm. This culminated in a drift, covering the track at Rialto, where the train lay over, waiting for the sand to be shoveled off the track. The day was unpleasant by reason of the wind, and the dust in the air prevented enjoyment of the rich country through which the train has passed. On this train were the following editors and representatives of journals:

J. J. Ayers, Los Angeles Herald; Charles G. Gannett, Los Angeles Times; Miss Kate Dunn, Pasadena Star; C. H. Smith, Los Angeles Hotel Gazette; Frank J. Dyer, East Los Angeles Champion; J. R. Berry, San Diego Union; R. H. Young, Great Southern; San Diego Argonaut; Sam F. Smith, Coast Vidette; Encinitas; E. O. Gerberding, Huenehue Herald; J. W. Harvey, Monrovia Messenger; H. G. Tinsley, Pomona Progress; and J. W. Jefferson, Riverside Press.

Finally, to arrive at an open riot, the charged Chariton with palliating and winking at such outrages in order to secure the Roman Catholic vote.

Sir John MacDonald replied warmly, re-entending the charge. The matter, he declared, was for Quebec to look after; the federal government had no jurisdiction. He charged Chariton with endeavoring to fan the embers of the race and creed strife between the French-speaking Catholics and the English-speaking Protestants.

Chariton tried to reply, but the Speaker ruled him out of order.

Then ensued a tremendous uproar. Hon. Peter Mitchell tried to move an adjournment, but the uproar continued until Blake rose and defended the government against Chariton.

The latter again tried to speak, when cries of "gross and dishonest" were heard. Members left their seats and thronged the aisles while visitors leaned over the rail-roads hissing and groaning.

Finally, to prevent an open riot, the Speaker left the chair. After a short time, however, Chariton subsided and business of the House was resumed.

IN THE COMMONS.

Portuguese and Irish Difficulties Under Discussion.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] In the Commons Sir James Ferguson stated that papers concerning the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, relative to territory in Southern Africa, would soon be presented to Parliament. They would serve to largely dispel the misapprehension which is causing the hostile feeling now being manifested against the English by the Portuguese.

The relations between the British and Portuguese governments, he said, are friendly. Portugal had suggested arbitration of the question of the dispute, but it was of the opinion that the subject was not one for arbitration.

Ferguson also stated that the government had yet considered the resolution concerning the Portuguese labor conference at Bern.

The dispatch sent by Lord Salisbury to the Portuguese government January 28th, said the Portuguese invaded the disputed territory in Africa, insulted the British flag, killed English allies and asked for mediation according to the terms of the Berlin treaty.

The Portuguese dispatch said it had no right now to claim such mediation. The reply of the Portuguese government explained that preparations for war were then being made by Portugal.

An address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by Thomas Ryden, seconded by Lord Gladstone.

Gladstone spoke during the debate on the address. He referred to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute, and said that a conflict had arisen with Portugal, England's old ally, but that the present matter was a case for action, and it was better the action should be produced by the speaker's countenance a quorum.

Mr. McCrory of Kentucky then took the floor in opposition to the new rules. He criticized the decision of the Speaker, and said that the Speaker's action was a violation of the constitution.

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## FOREIGN FIELDS.

Uproar in the Dominion Parliament.

The Duke of Orleans Sentenced to Two Years' Imprisonment.

The Report of the Parnell Commission Expected Today.

The British House of Commons Disposed to Investigate Salisbury's Bulldozing Tactics Toward Portugal—Notes.

By Telegraph to THE TIMES.

OTTAWA (Ont.), Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] There was a warm fight in the Commons today. Chariton, member for Oxford, asked for a vote of censure against the government had been officially called to the disgraceful Hull riot last night. He charged the First Minister with palliating and winking at such outrages in order to secure the Roman Catholic vote.

Sir John MacDonald replied warmly, re-entending the charge. The matter, he declared, was for Quebec to look after; the federal government had no jurisdiction. He charged Chariton with endeavoring to fan the embers of the race and creed strife between the French-speaking Catholics and the English-speaking Protestants.

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## THE OHIO IMBROGLIO.

## Ex-Gov. Foraker Again on the Stand.

He Brands Wood as a Perjurer in the Superlative Degree.

The Senate Confirms Gen. Morgan as Indian Commissioner.

A Mississippi Sues the South Needs a Federal Election Law—Gen. Miles on the Apache Question, Etc.

By Telegraph to The Times. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—After hearing a number of witnesses, the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs today adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Before the committee adjourned Gov. Foraker resumed the stand for the purpose of making an explanation of various matters which had been spoken of in the course of the investigation. He referred to several incidents which tended to confirm in his mind the belief of the genuineness of the ballot-box paper. Wood never told him that the names would not stand, nor did he use any words calculated to put Foraker on his guard in any manner. The Governor never had said to Wood or any one that he would use the paper on Butterworth.

Foraker denounced Wood as a notorious forger and perjurer, and declared that he counted 79 unqualified and unmitigated falsehoods in his (Wood's) testimony. The affair had been to him a very bitter experience, mortifying and humiliating to the last degree, but from the beginning to the end there had never been a moment when all the world might not have had all the information he had. He would think to the day of his death that behind all this there was some sort of a paper, but he did not want any man to imagine that he asserted that any one whose name was on that forged paper was on the paper he believed to have existed. He did not believe Wood could have conceived the heading and collateral security on the paper out of his own imagination, and must have received aid from some other person or persons.

Wood resumed the stand for a few minutes and asserted that the whole thing originated with Hadden. He never saw any paper but what Foraker and Hadden impressed on his mind. When they talked about the ballot-box contract he thought they knew what they were talking about. Hadden told him the Governor wanted a bluffer, and Foraker got a bluffer to bluff Ben Butterworth. Wood declared that he understood the paper was never to leave Foraker's hands, but was to be used as a bluff.

## CONFIRMED.

The Opposition to Morgan Finally Breaks Down.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] In executive session today the Senate finally disposed of the nomination of Morgan to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The case was discussed nearly five hours. The roll-call showed 28 yeas in the affirmative and 16 in the negative. So Gen. Morgan is confirmed. Two Republicans, Ingalls and Pierce, voted against confirmation. Plumb and Davis were not present, but were paired against confirmation. Five Democrats voted for confirmation—Bisbee, Colquhoun, Fugh, Reagan and George.

The roll-call on confirming Dorchester's nomination disclosed a lack of a quorum and then the Senate adjourned. The Senate also confirmed: L. W. Myers, to be Consul at Victoria, B. C.; P. Kilbourne, to be Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco; United States Marshal: L. T. Garin, District of Oregon; J. W. Dingley, District of West Virginia; O. T. Porter of Oregon, District of Alaska; D. M. Randall of Indiana, District of Columbia; Postmaster: Colorado, T. J. Howard, La Junta.

Supervisors of Census: Arizona, F. S. Clark; Washington, J. H. Hill; New Mexico, R. O. Ladd; California, J. F. Sheehan, first district; A. B. Lemmon, third; H. Wallace, fourth.

## FOR A FAIR BALLOT.

A Mississippi Sues the South Needs a Federal Election Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Hon. J. B. Chalmers of Mississippi made an argument today before the House Committee on Election of President and Vice President on the subject of the necessity for a Federal election law for the State of Mississippi. He said he would trust his life with a Southern Democrat, but he declared that when they stole or robbed the ballot-boxes they thought they were doing God a service. Congress should pass an act to enforce in the South the fifth amendment. Congress had a right, he said, to provide a fair election law. It was not necessary to apply the remedy where it was not needed but where it was needed there it should be applied. He favored the bill introduced by Kelly of Kansas with some modifications.

## Pilots Not Required.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has, by vote of 7 to 6, authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced by Representative Dingley of Maine, exempting American coastwise sailing vessels, vessels piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot, from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered.

## The Apache Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Gen. Miles, Gen. Armstrong and Gov. Wolfley of Arizona will appear before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on Friday next in connection with the resolution under consideration by the committee providing for the removal of the Apache prisoners now confined at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., to Indian Territory.

Wyoming's Chances Improving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The House Committee on Territories decided to report favorably the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a State. The committee also authorized favorable reports on bills providing an additional associate justice for each of the supreme courts of Idaho and Wyoming.

The Pan-American Railway.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A private dispatch from Richmond says the bill to incorporate the Pan-American Railway and Navigation Company passed the Legislature today and went to the Governor without amendment.

## Nominated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—William A. Anderson was today nominated Supervisor of Census for the Second District of California.

Blaine Again at His Desk.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Blaine resumed his official duties at the State Department this morning, the first time since his recent bereavement.

The Revenue Marine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The Senate Naval Committee has ordered a favorable report upon the bill to transfer the revenue marine to the naval establishment.

A Novel Land Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Walcott today introduced a bill to authorize the acquisition of lands for coke ovens and other improvements, and for rights of way for wagon roads, railroads and tramways in connection with coal mines. The bill provides that any person or association qual-

ified to enter coal lands, or any other corporation owning not less than six hundred and forty acres of coal lands, and desiring to open and operate a mine, shall be entitled to take and enter at the proper Land Office not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres of public lands, for the purpose of erecting a suitable plant necessary for the operation of such coal mine. The bill also grants a right of way to any person over any public land for the purpose of constructing wagon roads, railroads or tramways, used in connection with the operation of the mine.

## A Musical Triumph.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 12.—The twenty-sixth Saengerfest was opened tonight. The immense hall was crowded with a fashionable audience, a great number being from other States. Fully fifteen hundred voices were in the mass chorus, and the effect was grand. The orchestra consisted of 50 pieces, under the direction of Prof. Bach. The first concert gave promise that the succeeding ones will be even a greater triumph.

Maryland Gerrymandered.

ANNAPOLIS (Md.), Feb. 12.—The Senate today, by a strict party vote, passed the Congressional Redistricting Bill. Should the bill become a law, five of the six Congressional districts of this State are made, it is declared, surely Democratic.

## Jackson Spars Again.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.), Feb. 12.—Jackson and Ashton appeared in an exhibition set to with soft gloves tonight. The negro gave a fine exhibition and had no difficulty in keeping Ashton at a distance.

## LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT'S MEMORY KEPT GREEN.

Republican Clubs in the Larger Cities Suitably Observe the Anniversary of the Great Liberator's Birth.

By Telegraph to The Times. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Republican club at Delmonico's tonight commemorated the eighty-first anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Cephas Brainerd presided, and on either side of him were Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Davis of Minnesota, Congressman Deliver of Iowa, Dingley of Maine, Gov. Lounsbury of Connecticut, Gen. John C. Fremont and Chas. M. Depew.

Letters of regret were read from Vice-President Morton, Hannibal Hamlin, John Hay, Ex-President Hayes, Gov. Hoadly, Gen. Sherman, Speaker Reed, Secretary Rusk, and others. Senator Cullom, the first speaker, spoke to the toasts "Abraham Lincoln." He referred to him as the savior of the Union and the liberator of 4,000,000 slaves. "The fight," said the speaker, "must go on in accordance with the creed of Lincoln, in favor of liberty and justice to people of all classes, colors and conditions in our land, until every man shall stand equal before the law, and equal in political rights, with no system of intimidation at the election polls or fraudulent counting when the polls are closed. The trust must go on until honest elections are secured, until merciless monopolies are subordinated and the interests of the great body of the people are regarded, and until trusts and combinations, prompted by greed and inordinate avarice, shall be broken up."

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After speaking of the change in the government of Brazil to a republic, he said: "On freedom's scroll of honor the name of Abraham Lincoln was written first, and the colossal statue of his fame stood forever before the American people. The sunshine of approving heaven rested upon it, and over it only floated the unconquered flag of the greatest Nation on earth."

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CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—When the case of the men indicted for attempting to bribe the Cronin jury was called this morning, the four remaining defendants pleaded guilty. The Court said it would hear the evidence to determine what the aggravating circumstances were.

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## LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Card from Dr. Kurtz.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] Allow me to correct the statement in regard to the case of Jennie Johnston. When I saw her—and I really saw her only once—at my second visit she was asleep—she absolutely refused to accept the proper treatment, and be examined. She emphatically said to me: "Doctor, give me something to move my bowels, and I will stand all the pain." As I am not in the habit of being dictated to by patients, I did not expect to see her any more. While in the neighborhood next day I inquired and found her asleep. The same noon she was removed by the Rev. Dr. Pendleton to the house of friends. This latter gentleman came to my office and inquired about the girl. I told him that she ought to be in a hospital, where she could have the necessary care. Although her employer, Mrs. Polaski, was very kind to her, it could not be expected that she would be her nurse. None of her friends had been with her on Tuesday. I was informed in the afternoon that Dr. Pendleton himself took the girl away from the house in his buggy.

Dr. JOSEPH KURTZ.

Waterman's Picnic.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] The great Waterman boom picnic at Whittier yesterday was a grand success, so far as numbers went, but as a vote-making picnic was a dismal failure, if the expressions of unformed visitors can be taken as a guide.

We were not only invited to attend, but were specially invited to accept of a lunch in the new barn of the proposed Reform School. Did we get there? Not much; but we were kept in line two or three hours, in the hot sun, outside the building, while others were filling an aching and gnawing void. Of course we took no lunch, expecting to be cared for; but, let me tell you, if Hervey Lindley does not manage the "Old Man's" campaign better than he did the "picnic," he won't carry the Sixth district, "as was Waterman."

G. A. R.

Coronado Agency and Bureau of Information,

23 NORTH SPRING ST., COR. FRANKLIN.

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Hotel del Coronado.

ANOTHER GRAND

# EXCURSION

FOR THE

## HOTEL DEL CORONADO

LEAVES FIRST ST. DEPOT,

### LOS ANGELES,

AT 8:55 A. M.

#### SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1890,

Returning Monday at 8 A. M.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, with TWO DAYS' BOARD at the Hotel, includes Lunch on Saturday and Breakfast on Monday. Also entree to the

### GRAND BALL IN THE EVENING,

AND TO THE

#### SACRED CONCERT ON SUNDAY.

ROUND-TRIP TICKETS, \$10 EACH.

Tickets for sale by Chas. T. Parsons, Ticket Agent, 29 North Spring Street; also at First Street Depot.

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Coronado Mineral Water.

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# CORONADO WATER

The most eminent physicians will tell you that the first principle of any cure to be arrived at, is the formation of a healthy, rich blood. The body is thus enabled to effect its own restoration.

NO MEDICINE known to man can produce this much desired result so effectively as Pure, Wholesome Water, such as flows from the Coronado Natural Springs. "The least mineral salt a water contains, the greater is its value for table use; this constitutes much of its virtue as a remedy in kidney ailments. The absence of potassium salts is greatly in favor of the Coronado Natural Mineral Water."—PROF. W. T. WENZELL, Chemist, San Francisco.

Comparative amount of Solids contained in one pint of different waters:

Water	Solids (grains)
Coronado Natural Mineral Water	2.72
Napa Soda Water (precipitates its minerals)	8.093
Atna Mineral Water (contains 4.075 grains potassium salts)	12.059
Apollinaris Water (reported artificial)	19.59

"I desire to state as my opinion, arrived at after thorough investigation and careful deliberation, that the Apollinaris Water, as imported to the United States has been subjected to artificial treatment, constituting processes of manufacture, without which it undoubtedly possesses a flat and insipid taste, and that it cannot rank as a natural mineral water."

"In conclusion I am of the opinion that if we accept the evidence furnished by the Apollinaris Company, with the admission made by their experts alone, we cannot but conclude that the Apollinaris Mineral Water, as imported, is an artificial water."

EDWARD SHERMAN, Chemist, in charge of U. S. Laboratory.

Price, per dozen quarts, - - - \$2.50 | Price, dozen pints, - - - \$1.25  
Per case of 50 quarts, - - - \$6.50 | Per case of 100 pints, - - - \$9.50  
50 cts. per dozen paid for empty quart bottles returned; Pints, 20 cts. per dozen  
STILL WATER—Delivered at residence in 5 gallon demijohns, at - - - \$1.00

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# A Tremendous Cut in Carpets.

Every article in our store must be sold at once. We are going to close out, and the public will never get such prices on Carpets again. We have not got the time to list the prices, but if you will call you will soon be convinced that we mean business.

We offer as a Big Drive a special line of TAP, BRUSSELS CARPETS at 75 cents a yard, sewed and laid. Same goods are selling in town today at \$1.

We offer a large lot of BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS AND BORDER. Amongst this line are the best makes of goods, all patterns, at \$1 a yard, sewed and laid.

We also offer our entire line of SMITH'S MOQUETTES, to close out, at \$1.50 per yard, sewed and laid. All choice styles. All goods sold strictly for cash.

# Lion's Carpet Store,

143 AND 145 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Having Purchased the Entire Stock

—OF—

# FURNITURE

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

## WALTON & WACHTEL,

I Offer the Same to Either Dealers or Private Parties

### AT LESS THAN ACTUAL COST!











